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WASHINGTON

THE SENATE IN OPEN SESSION.

Interesting Debate on the Distribution of the Federal Offices.

Senatorial Rights of Patronage Undermined.

The "Advice and Censent of the Senate" a Mere Tradition.

Discussion on the Claims of Sanford.

Confirmation of Minor Foreign Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1869.

An Interesting Day in the Senute-The Breach in the Republican Ranks Widen-ing-Leading Senutors Express Their Dissatisfaction with the Administration. The pent up dissatisfaction which is known to exist in the Senate concerning the distribution of day, for the first time, in open Senate. Hereto-re whatever has been said on this subject by tors has been kept from the public through a few words have leaked out, but Sénators on this important subject. The ocby Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, calling upon the various heads of departments for information as to the number of clerks in their several departwere appointed, who recommended them, &c. This had, in reality, no reference to the general patronage of the government. In the discussion, however, the clerks were almost entirely lost sight of, and the interest of the debate centred almost entirely in the recent nominations made by the President. Pomebroad face, asked Carpenter to amend his resolution so as to ascertain how the heads of departments, the inet officers, obtained their places. He would to know, he said, and he thought the public ould like to know too, who recommended the embers of the Cabinet for appointment. There as a trifle of sarcasm in this, a sort of an acknowby the democrats that Grant's Cabinet was selected nal acquaintances, who were not so well known sonal requantances, who were not so wen known to the American people as they were to himself. Carpenter had no desire for that kind of information, and so he refused to adopt Pomeroy's suggestion. Sherman, of Ohio, of his friends in the departments, did not see the use of the resolution, though he doubtless saw its oint. Carpenter's intention is to get a reply to his intion, which will show that some States have a hopoly of the appointments in the depart-tis here, while others have none at or very few. It would also show just ents, and ultimately the reason why they ant to some Senators. It would show, among things, who has succeeded in getting so many omen of questionable repute into the Treasury, and the same time throw some light on the object of eir appointment. Fessenden, who, like Sherman, is the reputation of taking care of his relatives in the government service to an ors and members be true, the appointments Maine would figure largely in the list. It -in-law and sundry nephews and cousins in ignored by the administra ge in his State, launched out from the beaten track pursued by Sherman and Fessenden, and spoke with some warmth of the general appointary to state that the other day, in conversation with a gentleman, he said he had got nothing that he ted for from Grant, while all his friends in Illinois een removed. Probably the same cause operated with the President against Ross, of Kansas, has had something to do with Trumbuli's want of success with Grant, to wit, his vote against the impeachment of Johnson. At any rate he has been distanced by Yates and Loof receiving appointments. It is not at all wonderful, therefore, that in his estimation the whole system of removals and appointments is wrong and is sapping the very foundation of the govern-ment. As long as he cannot get anything he econs to hang around the doors and loaf in the antercoms of the heads of departments. Like the servant in the "Black Crook," he says to home "What's the use?" and so does not make the attempt Trumbuil not only favored Carpenter's resolution, but he was willing to go further. He would, he said, introduce a bill at the next session making it a penal offence for members of either house to olicit appointments from the heads of de-artments, if he cannot get offices himself for his friends he is resolved to play the dog in the manger, and keep everybody else away. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was more bold than his colleagues, and gave his opinion quite freely of some of Grant's appointments. He has an old-fashioned idea about the manner of obtaining offices. He would sit quietty in his room and allow the President to send for him and consult with him what appointments should or should not be made. This was the custom, he said, in the palmy days when he first came to the Senate. He announced that so far as his own State was concerned, not a single appointment had been made by the present administration at his solicitation. With the air of a man who in a hard fought game has eu chred his antagonist, he said that nine-tenths of all the persons appointed to offices in Pennsylvania, were, after all, his friends; and then, as if every republican in Pennsylvania was included in the long that of his friends, he added, with a triumphant shake of his head, that it would be aimfoult for the admin-teration to appoint republicans to office from Penn-y Ivania without appointing his friends. Some of the ant's appointments, however, are manifestly not

Cal beron's friends. By way of exposing the blun-ders which the President and his Cabinet have made

in their selections from Pennsylvania withou

be s. id that a constitutional drunkard bad bee v nominated, for an important foreign

mission, while a "constitutional thief" had been nominated for a consulate—all from Pennsylvania.

Cameron w. Sevidently hitting at the State Department. It is a bid that on at least one occasion he was

meerementot ely sambbed by Secretary Fish, and this is the first chance he has had to get even. The "Old Man," as his friends familiarly term him, is a hard fighter and hever forgets to pay back those who either injure or insult him. Mr. Fish will doubtless have occasion to know this before his term

is out if he does not make peace with Cameron.
Abbott, of North Carolina, offered an amendment to Mr. Carpenter's resolution, so as to ascertain whether

patronage in the departments was equally dis-ted among the States. The secret of this is that the reconstructed States have scarcely any ap-

who seems to be among the unfortunates in the race after appointments, replied to Sumner. When he went to ask for an appointment he had been snubbed The whole debate showed that a general of dissatisfaction, to use no harsher term, exisis among the senators about the nominations of the President. It is the epinion of many remul-cans that the matter will hardly end ham. A promi-nent member of Congress sate 40-day that the Sen-ate was communities a fall upon Grant, just as they did "100 Johnson, the end of which would be to

Nominations by the Presiden

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed

N. C. Sacol Officer—George W. Bowle, San Francisco.
A) switer of Merchandles—Adam E. King, Battimore,
A) switer of Merchandles—Adam E. King, Battimore,
Registers of Land Offices—William A. McDonald, Hunteville,
Ia.; Edward A. Arnold, Grand Island, Neb.; Thomas C.
bonaldsop, Boise City, Idaho. Donaldson, Boise City, Idaho,
Receiver of Prilinghouses—Jacob C. Demise, Grand Island,
Neb., E. H. Barnard, West Point, Neb.
Nary—Capitain James F. Armstrong, from the retired list,
to be capitain in the navy on the active list.
Albert S. Hunt, of New York, to be post chaplain in the Arbert's Run, or New York, to be post conquain in the army.

Philomology—Henry H. Shaw, Tarborough, N. C.; Mrs. Ellon Matthon, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. R. Jackson, Union City, In Matthon, While Matthon, M. Barrero, Hisborough, Creening M. Barrero, Hisborough, Creening M. Taylor, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Edwin Clifford, Evanston, H.; William Parker, Wenous Station, H.; Aaron B. Christie, Pyack, N. Y.; D. B. Flishle, Norrisania, N. Y.; George G. Poed, Millord, Kaas, W. M. Ward, Peabody, Mass.; William H. B. Currier, Academy, Mass.; K. V. Martin, Marbiehead, Mass.; John E. Mole, Adams, Mass.; Frederick M. Platt, Port Chester, N. Y.; Eldridge G. Pierce, Jr., Portsmouth, N. H.

Nominations Withdrawn. The following nominations were withdrawn by

The Nomination of Pile and Carlisle to Be Rejected by the Senate. Senator Sumner to-day called upon the Secretary of State and informed him that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had authorized him to re-port adversely on several nominations to foreign missions, among them those of Mr. Pile, as Ministe missions, among them those of Mr. Pile, as minister to Brazil, and J. S. Carlisle, as Minister to Stock-holm, and inquired if it was his intention to send in other nominations for those positions. The Secre-tary replied that it had been decided not to send in more nominations, but under these circumstances the President would probably make new nomina-

Sanford's Nomination Again Discussed in

Executive Sension.

Very little effective business was accomplished in executive session to-day. It was half-past one executive session to-day. It was half-past one o'clock before the doors were closed, and then nearly an hour was spent in discussing whether the San Juan trenty should be taken up or, whether they should proceed with the nominations. A vote was taken by yeas and nays, and it was decided to go on with the confirmations and to lay the treaty aside. Nearly two hours were spent in discussing the case of a collector in North Carolina, who is charged with being less loyal than he should be, and also with being otherwise unfit for the place. Just before the recess the case of H. S. Sanford, nominated as Minister to Spain, was called up by Senator Sumner. The chairman of the S. Sanford, nominated as Minister to Spain, was called up by Senator Sumnor. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations made an earnest appeal in favor of his confirmation. His chief argument was the diplomatic experience of Mr. Sanford. He deprecated the appointment of a new man, unskilled in diplomacy, to so important a place as Spain. He said the indications were that we were on the eve of complications with that country, which would require the utmost pointments in the departments. This naturally with that country, which would require the utmost called out Mr. Summer. who, remembering the num-

of colored people. Rev. J. Seila Martin, pastor of the church, opened the meeting with prayer, and nominated Mr. C. H. Peters for chairman, who was isly elected. Mr. Peters announced the

on the equality of the revolutionists, olved. That wherever our race suffers in bonders have been dependent to consult first of all the rights being content to consult first of all the rights.

difference between the proposed recognition of Southern independence by Great Britain and the recognition of Cuban independence by the United States, in the course of which he made it reasonably clear that there was no parallel between the two cases. He did not wish to be understood as depre-cating the value of material aid when he said that moral aid was far more potent in accomplishing good. Moral aid could not be successful without material aid, but if material aid alone could secure success the Southern Confederacy would be inde-pendent to-day. During the war British merchants people were with the federal government, and they prevented their own government from recognizing the independence of the South. Recognition would have engendered interference in our affairs; interference would have resulted in war with England, France would have joined England and the United States would have been crushed out of existence. Mr. Martin concluded by appealing to the meeting to feel in their pockets and have their money ready when the collector passed through the church to gather it. Every person should give at least a dollar, and if they had not so much with them they should borrow from a friend or put in a slip of paper con-taining their I. O. U.

Mr. Gonzales (white) was introduced, and advo-cated the cause of the Cuban patriots in a forcible (colored), after which Mr. Martin announced that the sum of fifty-four dollars had been contributed to advance the cause of liber-ty in Cuba. The meeting was closed by an address from Professor Wilson, cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank. Mr. Martin announced that Senator Nye, who had expected to be present to address the meeting, regretted that he was unable to do so from the fact that the Senate was in session to-night to complete the work of dis-posing of the nominations now before it.

and Bliss memorial concerning the outrages fair. It was proposed to summon certain witnesses, when Admiral Porter remarked that all the officers had been ordered home and would probably arrive in six weeks. The committee then adjourned. A Party of Northern Excursionists Call Upon the President.

here to-morrow for the purpose of visiting the south, had an interview with the President at the Executive Mansion. The party consists of General Thomas L. Kane, ex-Governor Ward, of New Jersey, and Mr. Conger, his secretary; Generals Le Duc and Van Wyck, of New York; Colonel J. W. Forney, William Prescott Smith and others. President Grant received the party in the library, when Colonel Forney stated they had deemed it proper to call upon him previous to their departure for the South. Their visit was a purely disinterested one, entirely devoid of politics, to do what they could to promote good feeling between the two sections, and to assist in the development of the resources of the South. The President replied that he was very happy to hear that they intended to make the trip, and hoped it would be productive of the best results. Nothing would do more to propeny reconstruct the South than white loyal emigra-tion, and he had no doubt that Northern capital and Northern men would readily avail themselves of the superior inducements offered as soon as they could be assured of protection and a cordial welcome. The Dyer Court Martial.

The prosecution in the Dyer Court Martial case rested to-day, and the defence commenced with the presentation of documentary evidence. The court will probably to-morrow proceed to the residence of ex-Secretary Stanton, who is sick, and there take his testimony.

Secretary Boutwell has issued an order directing that there shall be no exchange of securities to insure the public deposits in national banks. This order is based partly upon the grounds that as the securities withdrawn are generally more valuable than those deposited the security to the government is practically weakened, and because of the additional risk incurred in handling and transporting the securities, besides the time of public officers occurried in attending to these explanates. pied in attending to these exchanges.

Award of Mail Contracts. The contracts for carrying the mails throughout
New England and New York, for which proposals
were opened some time since, have been awarded
by the Post Office Department. These contracts were all for stage and horse service. About 658 routes were awarded in New England, and 400 in New York. The prices ranged twenty-five per cent higher than for similar services during the past four

The Condition of the Treasury.

The Condition of the Treasury.

[Washington (April 20) correspondence Boston Advertiser.]

The condition of the Treasury is regarded as very promising. The receipts from internal revenue and customs are considerably in advance of last year's estimates. The estimate of Commissioner Weiss for the revenue was \$150,000,000, while the receipts to date are \$110,000,000, with ten weeks remaining of the fiscal year, for which the receipts cannot be less than \$50,000,000, which will make the aggregate at least \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 in excess of Mr. Weils' estimate.

UNITED STATES SEVATE.

Extraordianty Session.

Extraordinary Session.

Washington, April 21, 1869.

The Darien shift canal Survey.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., cailed up the resolution heretofore offered by him, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the government of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railroad or ship canal across the latimus of Darien from San Mignet to the duff of traba or Darien.

Mr. Wilson said they had a volume of the report made by an officer employed for the survey, and from which it appeared that a practicable route had been discovered.

Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Mass., inquired whether his

requisite consent of the Colombian government might be obtained and arrangements made to enter upon the work in advance of an appropriation.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., said that the resolution might be modified so as to request the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy, to order the survey. For this purpose engineer officers of the army might be employed.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., thought the first thing to be done was to obtain the consent of the Colombian government. He had received a letter from New York in which the writer suggested it would be better to employ an army engineer. There

ISTEY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

pointed.

Mr. Carpenter replied that they all knew where the heads of departments were from and their compensation and ability.

Mr. POMEROY remarked that while that was true did the Senator know who recommended them?

Mr. Carpenter replied that he did not care to

here.
Mr. Carpenter said in offering his resolution he had an object beyond mere curiosity. He believed the departments should be thoroughly remodelled. He believed that twee the number of cierks required were employed, and therefore there should be a resolution of the few and the recent, while the house

would be expedited and the expenses reduced.

Mr. SHERMAS, (rep.) of Ohio, did not care whether the resolution should be referred or not. He was opposed to it. The information called for would fill several volumes. He had in his hand the last Riue Book, which contained the very information which the Senator sought, but in a condensed form. A new the Senator sought, but in a condensed form. A new the Senator sought, but in a condensed form. A new the senator sought, but in a condensed form. A new the senator sought, but in a condense formation which the Senator sought, but in a condense formation of the senator sought, but in a condense formation of the senator sought, but in a condense formation of the senator sought, but in a condense formation of the senator sought, but in a condense for the senator sought, but in a condense for the senator sought, but in a senator from the senator sought in the senator from the senator sought in the senator sought senator from the senator sought senator sought

was in favor of recognizing every section and treating it fairty; but he thought that the dividing of the clerks equally among the States, was a ridiculous movement, and would bring nothing but contempt upon Conzress.

Mr. Trumbull, said the Senator from Moine had spoken of his (frumbull's) amendment, wash in fact he had no amendment pending. The only one pending was that of the Senator from North Carolina; but the Senator from Maine thought he spoke some smart things when he alinded to his (Mr. Trumbull's) expression of gratitude to the Senator from Wisconsin. The Senator from Massachuecta, in his remarks, had spoken as if some one was opposed to members of Congress ever being consulted; but he (Mr. Trumbull) had said no snot thing. What he complained of was, that senators thing what he complained of was, that senators had become solicitors of office, and said that Senators should give their advice only when called upon in writing. The Senator from Massachusetts had also spoken as if he (Mr. Trumbull) had never signed a paper. Perhaps he had signed too many of them. He would now ask the Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, or any other Senators, how could they act on nominations which might come before them with impartiality where they had urged the departments to make them? Suppose they asked the Se relary of the Treasury to appoint a friend to a clerkship and he cannot make room for one at the time, but after a while he gives him a place, and this may be multiplied. Soon there comes in a dedictency bill to pay the salaries. Was not human nature so constituted as to have its erfect upon Senators. It seemed to him that some plan should be devised by which members would be reflected of the embarrassment. It would be a great reform.

Mr. Senance and the Senator from North Carolina, he would require that the geperator from North Carolina, he would require that the generals should be he proposition of the Senator from Sorth Carolina, he would require that the generals from the same State should be incommend.

Mr

over all other States they had had control for years and years.

Mr. SUNNER, resuming, said that what the Senator from North Carolina atmed at could not be secomplished at once. Men are not represented here from the States lately in rebellion in sufficient numbers competent for those posts. He knew, however, there were gentlemen who would grace them, and that in the South there were some as competent for civil service as in other States; but their friends must take this subject into consideration candidly and wait a little longer.

Mr. Sawyen, (rep.) of S. C., said he recognized as truly as any other Senator the lofty ability of several of the States which had the preponderance of parronage. He would not take a jot or tittle of the eminent ability of her citizens from Massachusetts or Ohio. He agreed with the Senator from Massachusetts that the public service was first to be considered, and which should weigh most heavily with those who have patronage to bestow. He would not put in one request or pellition for his States ware not

Without coming to a vote on the pending subject the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened at five o'clock a recess took place until half-past seven o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. FILOMENO'S CONCERT.-Mile. great ability and she was vocalcously app the audience. Mrs. Gist sang very sw "Arditi Waltz," and a selection from bula." Signor Paolectic gave three songs, acceptable being a selection from "Martha Saicedo's performances on the cornet we

comes off this evening at the Academy of Music. The European Circus, at present encamped

Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, will make an our streets. Anights in rights, har equestionnes in spangles, charlots, acrobate and a shaggy lion will be in the glittering cavalcade. The procession will be confined to the upper portion of the city, and will pass through Fifth avenue, Forty-seventh street, Broadway, Thirty-Inst and Thirty-fourth streets.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

General Canby, in his order assuming of the First Military District dated on Tuesday, annonnees that the general staff and officers on duty at district headquarters will be continued as at present assigned:—First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Eleventh infantry; Second Lieutenant Heary R. An-Eleventh infantry; Second Lieutenan: He my R. Anderson, Sixth United States infantry, and Second Lieutenant Charles S. Herintzalman, Third United States ardillery, are announced as adda-do camp.

Brevet Brigadier General W. J. Sloan, surgeon, is relieved from duty at New York city, and whi report to the commanding general of the Department of the South for duty as medical director of that department. Brevet Brigadier General L. Milhau. surgeon, while report to the Medical Director of the Department of the South for assignment. General J. B. Brown, surgeon has been relieved from duty at New York and ordered to duty as medical director of the Department of the Platte. Lieutenant Coonel H. E. Wiertz, surgeon, when relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton by Surgeon A. H. Alexander, will be assigned to duty as medical director of the Department of the Cumberland.

The following orders affecting the United States Army have also been issued:—

Brevet Colonel Josiah Shapson relieved from duty at Baltimors and Fort Medicary and ordered to duty as Medical Director, with headquarters in the Department of the Cumberland.

Brevet Lioutenant Colonel A. B. Hossonwell report for duty in the Department of the Cumberland.

Major C. R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Louisville and will be assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland.

Brevet Colonel J. Smisons will report for duty in the Department of the Cumberland.

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Brevet Colonel J. Smisons will report for duty in the Department of the Cumberland. derson, Sixth United States infantry, and Sec

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States sloop-of-war (school ship) Sara-toga saited from this port resterday for Havana. The United States steamer Pensacola saited from San Francisco on yesterday for Mazatlan, Mexico. The United States steamer Resaca, which arrived at San Francisco on the 18th insta proceeded to Mare Island on Tuesday, where she will be put out

Mare Island on ruessay, where the commission.

The United States steamer Dacotah was at Callao, Peru, on the 25th of March. The Tuscarora had salied from taat port for Valparaiso on the 23d.

Fleet Paymaster George F. Cutler has been detached from the Piscataqua, of the Asiatte squadron, and ordered to return to the United States.

For two weeks past this veteran naval officer has been seriously ill, suffering from acute neuralhas been seriously in, said to the optic nerves. So intense has been his sufferings at times that his physician has been compelled to administer opiates with a view of afford-ing him temporary relief. Last night he was much better, and his family, basing their hopes upon the Admirai's great recuperative nature, expressed the belief that in a few days he would be conva

FIRE IN BARGLAY STREET.

Loss Ten Thousand Dellars. About half-past nine o'clock last night a fire ocbuilding No. 5 Barclay street, occupied, with the ex-

ception of the lower floor, by Saroni & Lindeman, manufacturers of shirts.

The flames were first observed in the rear, among some numanufactured stock. The damage to stock of Saroni & Lindeman will be about \$3,000. The lower floor is occupied by Clark & Maynard, publishers and stationers, who sustain about \$500 loss on stock by water. The building, the name of the owner of which could not be ascertained, was damaged about \$500 to \$500.

which could not be asceroals.

\$500 to \$800.

At about a quarter past eleven the fire account afresh. Mr. Miller, of the Fire Marshall's cout afresh and on the building \$1,500, making total loss by the two fires about \$12,000, which is the fire of the fire about \$12,000, which is the fire of the fire about \$12,000, which is the fire of the fire about \$12,000.